Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

United States' Laws,

Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress

NO. III.

An Act making Appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight: that is to say:

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars; for compensation to the Vice-President of the United States, five thousand dollars; for compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the Department of State, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to one Machinist, in the Patent Office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, seven hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in the Department of State, including the Messenger in the Patent Office, in full of all allowances, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to Clerks in said Department, by virtue of the act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, four thousand four hundred dollars; for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expenses of printing and distributing the laws, and for extra copying of papers, twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars: for compensation to the Clerks in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand four hundred dollars; for compensation to one Clerk in said office, per act of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; and, also, for one Clerk, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, one thousand four hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, and Assistant, in full of all allowances, one thousand and fifty dollars; for compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the First Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; and, also, for additional salary of one Clerk, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, two hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full allowances, one thousand and fifty dollars; for Compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars; for compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the First Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars; for compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars; for compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, and Assistant, in full of all allowances, one thousand and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars; for compensation to two additional Clerks, employed per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars; for compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three thousand seven hundred dollars; and, also, for additional salary of one Clerk, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars; for compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars: for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars; for compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Register of the Treasury, per act of the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; and, also, for additional salary of four Clerks, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, eight hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, including the allowance for stamping ships' registers, in full of all allowances, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the General Land Office, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, nineteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, one thousand and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars; for allowances to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea letters, for expenses of translating foreign languages in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for stationery, fuel, printing, books, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasury Department and the several offices therein, including the expenses of stating and printing the public accounts for the year 1828, and for advertising notices in relation to the reimbursement of certain portions of the public debt, thirty four thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; for allowance to the Superintendent and four Watchmen, employed for the security of the State and Treasury buildings; and for the repairs of engines, hose, and buckets, one thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty two thousand six hundred dollars; for one Clerk in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, per act of 2d March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, one thousand dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, one thousand and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars; for books, maps, and plans, for the War Department, one thousand dollars: for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, three thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in the said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, three hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, per act of 26th of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred and thirty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, and one Clerk, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, eight hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, including printing advertisements, two thousand six hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, and one additional Clerk, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, eight hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the Ordnance Office, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, per act of the twenty sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, two hundred and four dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, six hundred and thirty-one dollars; for compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, eight thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerk in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, one thousand dollars; and also one Clerk, per act of the second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, one thousand dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, one thousand and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, per act of the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, and for additional pay to one Clerk, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, two hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks and Draftsmen in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, four thousand dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the security of the War and Navy Buildings, and for the incidental and contingent expenses, including oil, fuel, candles, and labour, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Postmaster General, six thousand dollars; for the deficiency in the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars; for the compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Postmaster General, per act of the twentieth of April, on thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in said office, per act of the twenty sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, five thousand six hundred dollars; and for Clerks, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, six thousand four hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, one thousand and fifty dollars; and, also, for one additional Assistant Messenger, three hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, five thousand dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor General in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of said surveyor, two thousand one hundred dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor one thousand seven hundred dollars, for compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor in Florida, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars; for surveying the public lands of the United States, thirty-three thousand dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of fifty-four thousand two hundred and forty dollars and forty three cents; for compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dols; for compensation to the persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, nine thousand five hundred dollars; for incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of the Mint, and for the occasional employment of an assistant engraver, the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated to these objects, amounting to twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-five cents; for compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation and mileage to the members of the Legislative Council, and printing the laws, and the contingent and incidental expenses of said Council; and for deficiency of the appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, seven thousand one hundred and thirty five dollars; for compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, including additional compensation to the Judges, to the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, nine thousand dollars; for contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory, eight thousand five hundred dollars; for the contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation and mileage to the members of the Legislative Council, and printing the laws, and the contingent and incidental expenses of said Council, six thousand six hundred and sixty three dollars; for compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges of the United States, including the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia; and also, for additional compensation to the District of Missouri, to the twenty-sixth of May, eighteen [illegible] twenty-nine thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, for the present year, one thousand dollars; for compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars; for compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, ten thousand nine hundred dollars; for defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of Jurors and Witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments, two thousand and fifty dollars; for the support and maintenance of light houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys and stakeages, including the purchase of oil, keeper's salaries, repairs, and improvements, and contingent expenses, one hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars; for completing a light house on Baker's Island near Mount Desert, in Maine: being the amount of an appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first day of December last, one thousand three hundred dollars; for placing six buoys in the Vineyard Sound, in addition to the appropriation already made, fifty dollars; for building a light house on Cove Point, instead of Cedar Point, as heretofore ordered, in Maryland, being the amount of an appropriation for that object carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first day of December last five thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars; for the erection of two light houses on Cove Elizabeth, in Maine in addition to the appropriation of three thousand dollars made by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, four thousand five hundred dollars; for placing three buoys on the bar at the entrance of St. Augustine Harbor, in Florida, in addition to the appropriation of one hundred and twenty dollars, made by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, two hundred and eighty dollars; for placing three buoys in St. Mark's Harbor, in addition to the appropriation of one hundred and twenty dollars made by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and eighty dollars; for stationary and books for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, one thousand six hundred dollars; for the salaries of the Keepers of the Public Archives in Florida, one thousand dollars; for the discharge of such miscellaneous claims of the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, twelve thousand dollars; for the salaries of the Ministers to London, Paris, St Petersburg, Madrid, Mexico and Colombia; for the salary of Charge des Affaires at Stockholm, the Netherlands, Lisbon, Guatemala, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Peru and Chili; for outfit of a Minister to London, of the Charge des Affairs at Chili and Brazil, and to cover an outfit to the present Charge des Affairs at Colombia; for the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation, and for contingent expenses of all the Missions abroad, including one hundred thousand dollars, which is the unexpended balance of appropriation applicable to the aforesaid objects, one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars; for the salaries of the Agents of Claims, at London and Paris, four thousand dollars; for the relief and protection of distressed American seamen in foreign countries twenty-five thousand dollars, including an unexpended appropriation of sixteen thousand dollars; for Registers for ships and vessels, and Lists of crews, four thousand dollars; for expense of bringing the votes for President and Vice President of the United States to the Seat of Government, six thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pass to the credit of the Post master General the sum of twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, being the sum actually expended during the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, for extra clerk hire in the Department of the General Post Office, for repairs of the buildings of that Department, and for contingencies.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN.
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 3d Jan. 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

No. IV.

An Act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, respectively appropriated towards the military service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and for the objects following; that is to say: for the pensions of the Revolutionary Pensioners of the United States, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appropriations, of five hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars, two hundred and thirty six thousand dollars: for the Invalid and half pay pensioners, in addition to a balance of one hundred and forty one thousand dollars of former appropriations one hundred and sixty thousand and ninety five dollars

Approved: 12 Feb. 1828.

No. V.

An Act to authorizing a Register to be issued for the brig Liberator, of Bath.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to order a register to be issued to the brig Liberator, of Bath, formerly a British vessel, called the Liberator: the said vessel having been stranded on the coast of the United States, and purchased by Parker McCobb, a citizen of the United States, and by him repatred: *Provided*, That it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owner, exceed three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonage in the United States.

Approved: 10 March, 1828.

Solar Microscope.—A Mr. Rand advertises for exhibition, a solar microscope, which magnifies 3,000,000 times. By its aid, snakes apparently six feet long, may be discovered in vinegar; and the small white mealy particles on figs, appear moving objects as large as a good sized terrapin.

GEN. MACOMB.

A letter from Washington, published in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, says, "The grounds on which the President placed the nomination of Gen. M'Comb, are briefly these. The army being small and promotion slow, it was thought it would be discouraging to the officers to take a Major General from civil life. It being determined then to nominate an officer of the army, the President looked only to seniority of rank to direct his choice. Gen Macomb is the oldest officer. His first commission, of Lieutenant, is prior in date, by several years, to that of any officer in the army. He was appointed Brigadier General on the 25th of January, 1814, some weeks before General Gaines and Scott were appointed Brigadier Generals. He was made Major General by brevet, on the 11th of September, 1814, immediately after the battle of Plattsburg, in which he was so highly distinguished. General Gaines and Scott were, it is true, brevetted as Major Generals a few weeks before Gen. M'Comb; but brevets do not take precedence of other rank after the grade of Colonel. When the new establishment, after the war, was formed, General Jackson retired; Gen. Brown was made Major General, and Gen. M'Comb, the next in rank, was offered either the office of Chief of the Engineer Corps, or Brigadier General. He chose the former—reserving to himself, however, all his rights of rank. In point of qualification and merits, it is not doubted that General M'Comb is equal to any other officer of the army.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

A meeting of the friends of the Administration, was held in Lincolnton, on Tuesday evening of Lincoln Superior Court, 22d April, 1828.

Gen. Joseph Graham, was called to the chair, and William J. Wilson, Esq. and David Reinhardt, were appointed Secretaries.

Major Lawson Henderson stated the object of the meeting to be, to appoint Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence friendly to the Administration, throughout the County, whose duty it will be to distribute some publications, for the information of the citizens of the County.

It was *Resolved*, that the list of those present be called, and the Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence be now appointed in each Captain's Company.

Schenck's Company.—Lem'l. Moorman, Jacob Ramsour, Sen. Ro. Williamson, Esq. Capt H. Schenck, David Reinhardt, and John M. Mutz.

Hull's Company.—Capt. Major Hull, Capt. [illegible] Jacob Mull.

Long's Company.—Nathaniel Edwards, Esq. Eldridge Lofton, Benj'n. Cornelius, Alexander McCorkle.

Conner's Company.—Zachariah Stacy, Esq. Alexander Lorance, Capt. Electius Conner

Warlick's Company.—Jacob Shuford, Jr. Capt Henry W. Robinson, Capt. John Yoder, George Summey, and Abel Shuford. Esq.

Hill's Company.—Capt. Robert Blackburne, James Hayne, Lyman Woodford, Absalom Brown, Esq.

H. Robinson's Company.—John Willfong, Esq. Michael Rudisil, John Coulter, and Maxwell Wilson, Esq.

Darringer's Company.—Col. Michael Cline, Elias Bost, Daniel Smoyer, Jacob Kline.

Brevard's Company.—Robt. A. Brevard, John Moody, Dr. William Johnson, Genl. Joseph Graham.

Fisher's Company.—Capt. H. H. Fisher, Henry Kline, Esq. Joseph Menaffey.

Wilson's Company.—Robert Johnson, James Clifton, David Clayton, John Robinson.

Ormond's Company.—Col. Wm. Moore, John White, Robert Barber, Thomas Ferguson, Esq.

Brown's Company.—John J. Shuford, Charles Edwards, Cyrus Peod, Capt. Gabriel Brown.

Low's Company.—Thomas Low, Andrew Tarr, Esq. Richard Procter, Wm. Lyttle, Esq.

Robinson's Company.—Isaac Holland, William Berry, Esq. William J. Wilson, Isaac Davis.

McKee's Company.—Genl. Richard D. S. McLean, Capt. Samuel Caldwell, Capt. Samuel Gingles, John Neilley, Esq.

Gaskin's Company.—Dr. Sydney Harris, James Rankin, Robert Johnson, Sen. David Leinbarger, Alex'r. Moore, Sen.

Hoke's Company.—Jacob Huntsicker, James Cowan, William Punch.

Crouse's Company.—Colonel Abraham Mooney, Peter Mooney, Dr. Geo. Mooney.

McCollister's Company.—Capt. George W. McCollister, Eli Hoyle, Jacob Rhyne, John Blackwood, Esq.

Dickson's Company.—Jacob Fullenwider, John Tucker, Esq. John B. Harry, Esq. Capt. James Oats.

Henderson's Company.—Capt. William Henderson, Hugh McGee, Peter Cansler.

It was Resolved, That Andrew Hoyle and Robert Williamson, Esqs. be appointed Delegates to meet the Delegates from Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties, at Charlotte, to prepare an Address to the citizens of this Congressional District.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Ch'n.

WM. J. WILSON, D. REINHARDT, } *Secretaries.*

Duke of Orleans.—It has been recently noticed in the papers, that much excitement had taken place in France, in consequence of some disclosures which were calculated to affect the legitimacy of the Duke of Orleans—the following letter upon this, and another equally novel subject, is extracted from the New York Statesman:

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Feb. 19.

"The people of this country are at present agitated by two points of peculiar and strong interest. The first, is an impeachment of the legitimacy of the Duke of Orleans, and a claim to his possessions and dignities by an English Countess. The allegations of the lady, who is said to have been born in Italy, are, that the former Duke and Duchess of Orleans, the supposed parents of the present Duke, were travelling *incognito*, in that country, and were resting at Verona, where her own, and the birth of the present Duke took place; that for certain family reasons, it was important that the heir of Orleans should prove a son, but that it was a daughter—namely, herself, and that a male child of an artizan of Verona being born simultaneously, they were secretly exchanged, by which the young Veronese plebian was made a French prince, and the French princess turned into a young cit of Verona. Subsequent events acquainted her with the facts in question, and after collecting all the evidence she has been able to discover, she has come forward to demand her rights. The affair is so strange, and the means of proof are so difficult, that I doubt whether she will prevail.

"The second occurrence referred to is a wonderful phenomenon exhibited in the person of a little girl thirty two months old. It is said, that the whites of each eye exhibit in distinct letters, which grow in size as she advances in age, the words "Napoleon Empereur" in capitals. The word *Napoleon* is above, and the word *Empereur* below the sight of the eye, which is a lively blue. She has been visited by the most eminent anatomists, who are unable to detect any deception in the appearance. The fact seems to be strongly attested, and is, of course, wholly unaccounted for. The people seem to look upon it as a sort of miracle; while the more reflecting regard it merely as one of those sports of nature, which are so fantastic, and, at times, so amazing.

"The Ministry here, are in an awkward predicament. With a large majority in both Chambers opposed to them, and little or no talent among themselves, they [illegible] measure of a distinctive and influential character. It is regarded here with more contempt, and almost as much abhorrence as the last."

Minister to England.—A correspondent of the New York Enquirer, who writes from Washington, under date of 28th March, says, in reference to the appointment of Minister to England: "The nomination of a Minister, to represent the great interest of this country in England, has not yet transpired. Mr Lawrence represents the *feebleness* of this administration at that court; and, to his *inexperienced* hands our interests at that court are, and long have been confided. And why? because the President is perplexed in the choice between Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay; each wish to be absent from the country on the 4th March next, the funeral of this administration; because, though it be a melancholy thing to *hear* of, it is much more *sad* to be at the funeral of a political party, to which one is attached. As the New-Hampshire election *proves* that the whole *bone* and *sinew* of the administration in that state, are the *war federalists*, it is believed that Mr Webster, with the celebrated *letter of promise* in his hand, will succeed. This would disappoint the Cardinal, for even Mr. Everett is ambitious of a *mission*, not ecclesiastical, but *diplomatic*. Still the nomination of Mr. Webster may not be made to the Senate, for fear of a rejection—yet he may be sent by the executive competence after the end of the session.

FROM THE CAPE FEAR RECORDER.

Mr. Editor: I have often been asked why a *ship* was called *she?* I trust the following will give the reason:

Because they wear caps and bonnets,
Because they are upright when in stay,
Because they are often painted,
Because they are best when employ'd,
Because they bring news from abroad,
Because they look best when well rigged,
Because they often abandon—
Because their value depends on age.

Many more reasons I could give, but I trust the above will be satisfactory.

Neptune Bard—Boston.

Precocity.—The Georgetown Harvest, of 26th April last, says:—"A Pee Dee friend has sent us a *ripe peach* gathered on the 21st. It was small, but fully matured in deliciousness of taste, (for we have eat the fruit, and kept the nut to swear by.")

Names.—Northampton, Mas. was settled a little before the year 1665, by emigrants, among whom were a Clark, a Strong, a Parsons, a Clapp, and a Wright. From these are descended, on the present poll-list of that town, 50 Clarks, 31 Strongs, 23 Parsonses, 21 Clapps, and 17 Wrights.

Extraordinary Calamity.—The family of Mr. Nathaniel Underhill, in Dutchess county, New-York, consisting of eight persons, all arose one day lately, in a state of mental derangement, and from the last accounts, so still continue. The case is worthy of the most scrutinizing investigation of the medical faculty.

The following is the exact situation, in which the British Ministry stand on that important question, which appears to have divided the United Kingdom from one end to the other:

For the Catholic Question.	*Against it.*
Earl Dudley,	Duke of Wellington,
Lord Melville,	Lord Chancellor,
Lord Ellenborough,	Earl Bathurst,
Mr. Grant,	Mr. Goulburn,
Earl of Aberdeen,	Mr. Peel,
Lord Palmerston,	Mr. Herries.
Mr. Huskisson.	

By this it is evident that the majority are in favor of Emancipation.

France.—M. Boyer Collard, an active member of the liberal party in France, has been appointed President of the Chamber of Deputies. This appointment, made by the King, demonstrates very forcibly, the prevalence of free principles in that country. It certainly could not have been very agreeable to the King to make such a choice; and it is apparent that he is driven by the formidable strength of the liberals to conciliate their favor.

Hyde De Neuville, who resided in this country during the reign of Napoleon, and who was afterwards Ambassador to Washington, has been appointed Minister of Marine. *Farmer's Register.*

In the packet ship Savannah, arrived at New York on the 22d ult. came 43 passengers; among them are the former Governor of Vera Cruz, and other distinguished Spanish citizens, men, women, and children, who have been compelled to leave that country, in consequence of the difficulties existing between them and the Mexicans.

It is announced, among other literary notices in the late English publications, that Sir Walter Scott will publish in the course of the next year, Practical Essays on Gardening and Planting. Sir Walter has appeared before the public under various characters, those of a law officer, a poet, a novelist, an antiquarian, a dramatist, a biographer, and he is now about to add to the number those of a horticulturist and a writer of sermons, and even in these we shall be happy to see him if he assumes them as gracefully as his former characters.

Specie.—A great portion of the dollars having been expended, the over traders have now arrived at the half dollars; and should a war in Europe take place and the specie be drained in England, we shall not have a silver coin left. There has been a heavy loss on late importations. Money is very scarce—the United States' Bank has been over speculating, and now owes the Barings a million of dollars, which must be paid in specie. They have advanced Bills of Exchange a quarter per cent. We fear that the pressure is not over *N. Y. Enq.*

The Savannah Republican says—"In the town of Macon, on the 1st inst. Jas. O. Abbott, was shot dead, by a man named Wm. Fields. The Superior court being in session, Fields was arraigned before it on the 4th, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the 11th inst between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock.

Expedition.—Nothing can exceed the very rapid diffusion of intelligence, by the means of steam-boat navigation. This remark refers to the fact, that we yesterday received the Focus, which arrived the night before, in five days after it was printed, in Louisville, a distance of fifteen hundred miles. *N. Orleans pa.*

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated the 28th of November, 1827, published in the National Gazette. "Mr. Wheaton, American Charge d'Affairs, accredited at this Court, arrived here about two months ago. Every body likes him for his good sense and politeness. He has met with a distinguished reception from the royal family, and it has been remarked that the King was much pleased with him. I have observed that his majesty, at court, conversed with Mr. Wheaton longer than with any of the other diplomatic characters who were present."

A gunsmith shot himself dead in January last, in Paris, with his own carbine, because he had long tried in vain to become a great marksman. The variety of ambition's freaks is endless.

THE SIX MILITIAMEN.

The following document will, we presume, stop the mouths of those busy cavilers, who still continue their slanders against Gen. Jackson, on the false and *refuted* hypothesis that the detachment of Tennessee militia under Col. Pipkin, to which the six men who were shot at Mobile for mutiny and desertion, belonged, were ordered into service for only *three* months.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hamilton, from the military committee, made the following Report:

The Committee on Military Affairs beg leave respectfully to report:

That, in compliance with the assurance which they presented to the House, in their report on certain Documents from the Department of War, transmitted in obedience to a call of this House, of the 16th January last, relative to the proceedings of a Court Martial which was convened at or near Mobile for the trial of certain Tennessee Militiamen; also, upon a correspondence which took place between the Secretary of War and the Governor of Tennessee, respecting the militia drafts of that State during the late war: they now submit, to be placed upon the files of this House, a duly authenticated copy hereunto subjoined, of Governor Blount's order of the 20th May, 1814, by which Col. Pipkin's regiment was called into service for six months.

Nashville, May 20, 1814.

Sir: In compliance with the requisition of Major General Thomas Pinckney, that the posts of Fort Williams, Fort Strother, Fort Armstrong, Fort Ross, and Forts Old and New Deposite, should be kept up, the doing of which he has confided to you until the objects of the Government in relation to the war against the hostile Creek Indians shall have been fully effected: and from the probable expiration of the time of service of the troops now occupying those important posts, commanded by Colonel Bunch, prior to a final accomplishment of the views of Government in relation to the Creek war, you will without delay, order out one thousand militia infantry, of the 2d division, for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged by order of the President of the United States; or you may accept a tender of service of the above number of volunteer infantry, from the 2d division, for the aforesaid term, for the purpose of garrisoning the said posts, at your option: which latitude in relation to calls for men to act against the Creeks, in furtherance of the views of Government in that behalf, is given to me, by instructions from the War Department.

Those troops will be commanded by an officer of the rank of Colonel, and will be required to rendezvous at Fayetteville, on the 20th of June next; thence they will proceed to the above mentioned posts, under your order, in such number to each as you shall assign.

It is important to the public interests that they should be at those posts, between the 1st and 10th of July next, as about that time the term of service of the troops now there, under Colonel Bunch, will expire, and at which posts there is much public property committed to their charge.

You will order the Muster Master to attend, and muster the troops into service. You will call on the Contractor for provisions, and on the Assistant Deputy Quartermaster, likewise, for supplies in his department. WILLIE BLOUNT.

To Maj. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON,
2d Division of Tennessee Militia.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

Count Capo d'Istria having arrived at Egina, has convoked a Greek Primate to assemble there on the 1st of April. The first act of his presidency was directed against the Greek Pirates, some of whom he had executed.

Letters from Alexandria of the 16th Jan. state that the Pacha of Egypt was busily employed in fitting out the fleet to carry fresh reinforcements to the Morea; and it was expected that they would be ready to sail in a day or two.

FRANCE.

On the 25th of March, M. de Martignac brought forward his project of a law respecting the electoral franchise. It is said to be satisfactory to the friends of constitutional liberty.

The commission charged with the proposition of M. B. Constant, for the suppression of the censorship, have rejected it by a vote of 7 to 2.

Nova Scotia.—By a census of the province taken in 1817, the population was found to be 82,063 souls. Another census was taken at the close of the last year, which shows the present population to be 123,848, making an increase of 41,795, or more than 50 per cent. Of the present population, 63,709 are males, and 60,079 females. According to the late census, there were 4263 births in the year ending on the 30th of September last, 1908 deaths, and 945 marriages.

Mr. Simpson, manager of the Park Theatre New-York, being about to remove to England, offers his establishment for sale, to a joint-stock company. The scenery, decorations, &c. are valued at $60,000.

COTTON TRADE.

The Editor of the (Huntsville) Southern Advocate of the 21st ult. in publishing the article on "*the present state and future prospects of the cotton market,*" which appeared in the American Farmer of the 14th ult. makes the following judicious suggestions:

"The fact is, the *cotton* market is overstocked, and must inevitably continue so, as long as the article is cultivated to such increasing amount, as it has been for several years past.

"To prove this position we have only to advert for a moment to a short statement of facts. The total crop of cotton in the United States,

"For the year	1824–5	569,240 bales.
"	1825–6	720,025 "
"	1826–7	957,281 "

"The supposed consumption of the whole of Europe and the United States, is estimated at 1,250,000 bales. Take then the crop of the United States for the year 1827, and let it increase in the same ratio for three succeeding years, that it has in those preceding, and it will be more than sufficient to supply the whole demand, of the consumers, taking into consideration the large quantities raised in South America, the West Indies and other places.

"It is in vain to answer this, by saying that the consumption of cotton goods will increase in proportion to the growth of the raw material, experience has proved the contrary.

"We have more than once, heretofore adverted to this subject, and endeavored to impress upon the southern planters, the necessity of turning a part of their capital and labor to some other pursuits, than the growing of cotton—to raising more of the necessaries of life—to the cultivation of small grain, to the raising of cattle, horses, &c. and to the manufacturing of cotton bagging, and clothing for the slaves."

Land in Virginia.—Mr. Randolph, in a late speech, stated the following fact, to show the depreciation of property in Virginia. A gentleman purchased a small tract of fair land, on which he built a house that cost $5000. Being obliged to sell a few years after, he sold the land for three dollars an acre, without any allowance for buildings. The purchaser thought he had obtained the property very cheap, but he cannot now get his money back. In the same quarter, land, some of it good wood land, has sold for one dollar per acre.

Lord Liverpool.—A London paper says, the introduction, recently, of the name of Lord Liverpool, late Premier of England, into a debate in Parliament, has revived curiosity with respect to his Lordship's state. His Lordship is now said to be less affected by the fearful attack which necessarily removed him from his situation than the public had conceived. So far from being in a state "almost totally unconscious of what is passing around him," his Lordship is too much alive to all occurrences, even of a minute nature, his mental faculties are very little, if at all impaired; indeed, had his Lordship the power of pronouncing appropriate words to express his ideas, there is no doubt but his mind would appear as sound and clear as ever. He is not without the power or inclination of amusing himself; reading and being read to for two hours or more at a time, occasionally marking with a pencil particular passages. His Lordship's bodily strength is very good, having the perfect use of all his limbs, and being able to walk with a firm, equal, and upright step, for an hour or more at time, without inducing such fatigue as to make him desirous of lying down.

It is stated that a person recently gave five thousand guineas for a twenty-fourth part of the London Courier establishment; and expects to receive ten per cent interest on the investment.

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country and villages, that he has located himself in this place, where he intends carrying on *House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,* Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding, in all their various branches. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the above branches, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Signs will be as neatly painted and sent to order, as on personal application. As the times are hard, the subscriber intends to work as low for *cash,* as he can live by. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

NATHAN B. CARREL.

Salisbury, April 18th, 1828. 7t17

SPRING FASHIONS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, the *Spring Fashions,* accompanied by the various colors and forms now in vogue at the North; which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both grave and gay, who may favor him with work: His work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.

The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protracter system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1828. 09

BLANK BANK BONDS,

OF the new form now required, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury

Salisbury:

MAY 20, 1828.

"Hang out your Banners on the outward walls."

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

A round the immortal hero's head,
N ever-dying laurels spread;
D eathless is thy mighty name!
R ecorded on the page of fame.
E nvy's shafts in vain assail'd,
W here Britain's mighty thunders fail'd.

J oyous day—propitious hour!
A rray'd in greatness, arm'd in power,
C olumbia's chief in triumph rose,
K ingly tyrants to oppose;
S ee! the blood-ensanguin'd plain!
O verstrew'd with heaps of slain!
N e'er, proud Britain, boast again!

[COMMUNICATED.]

Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North-Carolina and adjacent States.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina and adjacent States, convened at Union Church (Rowan county) on Sunday, the 4th inst. An unusual congregation was present on this occasion, and a part of the services of the day were conducted in the open air, inasmuch as the church (though large and surrounded by galleries on three sides) could not have contained more than a third part of the numerous assembly. The solemn ordinance of the Lord's Supper, however, was administered within the holy temple, where a large portion of the children of God united in the sacred duty of celebrating the Saviour's love.

On Monday, Synodical business was entered into, which occupied this body until a late hour on Wednesday afternoon; when the Rev. President presented his own thanks, together with those of his brethren, to the congregation, for their attention, kindness and hospitality, during the present session. He then addressed both ministers and lay delegates, in a solemn and affectionate manner, upon these important duties and their great responsibility; and concluded by grateful thanksgiving, and a fervent appeal to the throne of grace.

Sermons were preached daily in the course of this session, and prayer-meetings held in the evenings at different houses in the neighbourhood. The ministers were zealous in the good cause in which they were engaged; their discourses were highly evangelical in their character; and, being highly calculated to produce a good and permanent effect, there is reason to trust that they will be, in the hands of the Lord, the powerful means of moral and spiritual good to the surrounding country

Fifteen ministers, with their respective delegates, were present this session of the Lutheran Synod; and the Rev. Mr. Schwartz, of Charleston, attended as a delegate from the sister Synod of South Carolina. The reports upon the state of religion in the various congregations connected with this body, shew that the doctrines of the Cross, as preached by that great and celebrated Reformer, Dr. *Martin Luther*, are making rapid progress, and leading many souls to the fountain of eternal life. During the past year, about 300 persons have been added to the church, and received into full communion, many of whom were heads of families; the number of regular communicants has been, during the past year, about 1150.

Among the various resolutions adopted by this body, at their session, it is pleasing to remark those which have for their immediate object the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. By a unanimous vote of the Synod, a missionary society was formed, a constitution adopted, and officers elected for the direction of the same; by which it is intended to supply the desolate parts of this state with regular preaching, and gradually to extend the blessings and privileges of the gospel to those who are destitute. This Synod also recommended, by resolution, that Tract Societies be formed among the members of its churches, auxiliary to the American Tract Society; and that particular attention be paid to Sunday Schools in their respective congregations.

The greatest harmony subsisted among all the brethren; and when the time of adjournment had arrived, and the blessing of God had been pronounced by the venerable President, it was with a brotherly affection that they took leave of each other, and separated, to return to their respective homes, and feed anew their flocks with the bread of life.

We feel much pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that Mr. Kron has succeeded in obtaining a *French School* in this town. Mr. Kron is so well known in this State, and so justly celebrated, for ability and industry, that it would be superfluous in us to add any thing on the subject. We only wish the public may appreciate the opportunity, and that he may receive the encouragement that his talents and high qualifications so justly entitle him to. To the credit of female literary taste in this town, be it spoken, that ladies constitute three-fourths of his school. A.

May 13, 1828.

No Minister to England has yet been nominated to the Senate. After the adjournment of Congress, the President can appoint whom he pleases, without the mortifying prospect of a Senatorial rejection before his eyes.

Episcopal Convention.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of North Carolina, will meet in Fayetteville on Thursday of this week, (the 22d of May.) It is expected that matters of importance will be laid before the Convention.

Horrible atrocity.—Miss B. George, a beautiful young lady, 18 years of age, of very respectable parentage, and of unblemished character, was dreadfully butchered, having previously been most *brutally violated*, in a public road, at noon-day, in the county of Lancaster, Virginia, on the 8th ult. The hue and cry in the whole country adjacent, was raised, for the detection of the monster who perpetrated the enormity.

Tea.—In Russia, great quantities of *tea* are consumed by all classes of people; it is transported from China to Russia, through the deserts, by caravans, and sells at a higher price than in the sea-ports of either North America or England; but its flavor is said to be far superior to that which crosses the ocean. It is stated in a narrative of travels in Russia, recently published in Europe, that a tea-merchant in Nijnei, a city of the Caucasus, (Russia) had frequently three or four millions of dollars worth of teas on sale at once. He yearly performed a journey to China, (always accompanied by his wife) with numerous caravans, to lay in his immense supplies of tea. It is related of his wife, that at one time she purchased four shawls, for which she paid 12,000 roubles! And every other article of her apparel was equally gaudy and extravagant.

Bacon Scarce.—The Tuscaloosa (Alabama) Sentinel, of the 12th ult. says that the article of *Bacon* is very scarce there: hams were selling at 15 cents per *lb.*; and 50,000 weight would have to be brought from abroad, to supply that town and county alone! There would not be one hundred pounds in Tuscaloosa by the middle of May, unless brought from elsewhere. Such being the case, we should suppose it to be a bad place for poor people.

As a good deal of pork was spoiled last fall, by the warm weather, bacon must necessarily be scarce and dear in North and South Carolina, during the coming Summer. There seems to be an abundance yet, however. What little has been sold here, has gone off at 8 cents.

At a muster of Capt. Robert Thompson's company, in Orange county, on the 26th ult. the vote on the Presidential question was taken, and resulted as follows:

For Jackson, - - - - - - 49
For Adams, - - - - - - - 3

At a muster of Capt. Wilson's company, in Guilford county, on the 3d inst. a vote on the Presidency resulted in 27 for Jackson, and 53 for Adams.

In Capt. Fairley's company, Stewartsville, Richmond county, 26th ult. Adams received 57, and Jackson 15 votes.

Adjournment of Congress.—On the 7th inst. the House of Representatives passed a resolution, by a vote of 124 to 64, fixing on the 26th inst. for the adjournment of Congress. A resolution of the same purport was before the senate, but had not been definitely acted on, at our last dates from Washington, 9th inst.

Precocious Fruit.—A ripe *Watermelon* was found on the plantation of Col. Wilkinson, near Tarborough, in this State, the last week in April. It lay close by the fence, in a cornfield, and was partly covered with grass: it was eaten by the family, and is said to have been of an excellent flavor.

Post-Offices.—During the month of April, four new offices were established in this state, to wit: High Shoals, Rutherford county; Edneyville, Buncombe; Pleasant Hill, Northampton; and Orton's Mills, Brunswick. Brownsville, Granville county, has been discontinued.

The 1st District.—A convention of Delegates from the counties composing the 1st District, met at the house of John Burgin, Esq. in Burke county, on the 6th inst.; John McDowell, Esq. of Rutherford, in the chair; Col. Alney Burgin, of Burke, secretary. On balloting for an Electoral candidate, Col. *Robert Love*, of Haywood county, was unanimously nominated. We have been favored with the proceedings of this meeting, in detail, and will give them in our next.

James Selvyn, a free boy of color, was tried at the late term of the Superior Court for Pasquotank county, Judge Ruffin presiding, for burglary, (breaking open a house and robbing it) convicted, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 23d inst.

At Beaufort superior court, Judge Strange presiding, two negro slaves were also convicted of burglary, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th of June.

Shocking.—Mr. Richard O. Maher, a merchant and very worthy citizen of Petersburg, Virginia, was killed in his store, on the night of the 16th ult. by two negro fellows, whose object was the robbery of the store. In pursuing the negroes to apprehend them, one ran into the river, and was drowned; the other was taken alive, and committed to prison.

Daniel Mosely, Esq. of Onondaga county, has been appointed by the acting Gov. of New-York, Commissioner to investigate the *Morgan affair*. He will doubtless find it a disagreeable business.

Cherokee Reservations.—We are gratified in being able to state, that Congress has at last done tardy justice to North-Carolina. An appropriation of $22,000, has been made, for the purpose of refunding to North-Carolina the money she paid certain Cherokee Indians, for reservations of land granted to them by treaties with the United States, in the years 1817 and 1819. *One* member from this state, voted against the appropriation, throughout all its stages. This circumstance *may* be noticed hereafter.

The Bank of England has declared for the half year ending the 5th April, a dividend of 4 per cent. interest and profits. The present issue of its notes amount to £20,500,000 sterling, with £10,000 for the Branch Banks.

University.—The public anniversary examination of the students of the University of North Carolina, will be held at Chapel Hill, on Monday, the 16th day of June next, and continue from day to day until Thursday, the 26th; which last mentioned day is appointed for the Annual Commencement of the College.

Mr. Clay.—A letter from Washington, makes mention that Mr. Clay is laboring "under a general debility, arising from intense labor, and that, too, sedentary in its nature, and therefore at war with all his former habits, which is truly alarming. The plain course for him is, to travel about quietly, for months, abstracting his mind from public affairs, &c. By doing so, he would recruit his strength, and return to his office a new man." Yes: and this letter-writer might have added, that this "travelling about" for the benefit of his health, would afford Mr. Clay an admirable opportunity of making JUSTIFICATORY SPEECHES to clear up his own and his employer's conduct, during the last Presidential election.

Virginia.—There is no longer any doubt, but what a large majority of the people of Virginia are in favor of a Convention to amend their Constitution: the majority of votes at the recent election in that state, (and none but *freeholders* are allowed to vote) will be from five to seven thousand. Free-*men*, without a free-*hold*, are disfranchised, and not allowed to vote, under the present constitution of Virginia; which obnoxious feature, among others, it is intended to expunge in amending that instrument.

It is of the same (or in *effect* the same) grievance that the people of *North-Carolina* complain, and which they wish to remove by amending their Constitution: For where a county containing only 5000 inhabitants, is allowed as great a weight of representation as another containing 20,000; fifteen thousand free people in the latter, have as just grounds to complain of being disfranchised as though they were directly forbidden to drop their votes into the ballot boxes.

When the great national question, which now agitates the whole Union, shall have been settled; and the excitement incident thereto shall have subsided, and given place to a state of public feeling, more propitious than the present to calm discussion, we are well assured the People of Western Carolina are determined again to take up the subject of Constitutional Reform, in which they are so deeply interested, and prosecute it to an issue that will secure them their inalienable rights as American freemen,—even though they should be compelled to act *independently of Legislative sanction!*

RALEIGH, MAY 13

We understand that *William L. Wolf*, of noted memory, has been committed to the Jail of Fayetteville, on a charge of horse-stealing.

The Federal Court, commenced its spring Term, in this City, yesterday. Chief Justice Marshall, and Judge Potter, are both present. *Register.*

Washington, May 7.—By a vote of 100 to 81 the House yesterday determined to insist on their disagreement to the amendments made by the Senate in the Internal Improvement bill; and a conference was asked on the subject.

In the Senate yesterday, the Tariff Bill was considered, and some amendments in addition to those mentioned yesterday being adopted, the Bill was reported to the Senate.

Washington May 8.—From the indications in Committee of the whole yesterday, there is good reason to hope that the House will pass the bill for the relief of the Revolutionary officers in the form in which it came from the Senate. It is not pretended that the bill makes provision adequate to the merits and services of those officers, but there is no alternative except to take the bill as it is, or to postpone the claims of that gallant band to some distant and indefinite period. As far as it goes, the relief given by the bill is in the most delicate form, by putting it in the shape of pay for life. *Journal.*

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution relative to the private bills was acted on. The Tariff bill was discussed, and the amendment striking out the clause which abolishes the drawback on spirits distilled from molasses when exported, was rejected. Several other amendments were rejected.

Washington, May 9.—In the Senate yesterday the bill for continuing the Commission established under the Treaty of Ghent, was taken up, and, after some discussion, laid on the table. The Tariff Bill was taken up and discussed. The amendment offered by Mr. Smith of Md. imposing a duty of two cents a pound on sheathing copper, was negatived. The amendment now pending is one offered by Mr. Foote, striking out the third section of the bill, which imposes duties on hemp, flax, molasses, and other articles.

We have good reason to congratulate a great portion of our readers, especially those who live in this District, and the interjacent country which separates us from the Ohio river, in the triumphant majority by which the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeak and Ohio Company, yesterday passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives. The vote was, ayes 115, noes 64. *Journal.*

Alderman Binns is in great agony, at having learned from Washington, that the Dauphin, Prince John, has been exposed to the indignity of being cross-examined for two hours and a half, before the committee, by Duff Green, counsel for Jarvis The worthy Alderman says, "this is, in deed, capping the climax of insult." Ah, Alderman, you must return to the old country, for here the royal family are getting into bad repute. *Noah.*

No report has yet been made, in congress, on Prince John's nose. The expense of discussing this important subject, it is presumed, will be something short of $100,000. *Noah.*

Mr. Randolph.—An extract from a communication to the N. York Enquirer, from Washington, 29th ult: "Mr. Randolph, as you will have seen, has left the House for the remainder of the session. On the passage of the Tariff Bill, he was seized with a sudden illness. Previous to his leave, he conducted Edward Livingston to his seat, with all his papers and packages—there he installed him as the occupant, and putting his right hand on his left breast, bid him an adieu—most affectionately and imposingly, as I might say."

The Nose pulling.—In the House of Representatives, on the 30th ult. Mr. McDuffie, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the communication of the president on the subject of an assault upon his Secretary, stated that that committee would, before this time, have been ready to report, but from the necessity that there is of sending to Boston, for the depositions of certain witnesses.

A paper called "*We the People*," printed by Adams and Clay, states the *fact*, that General Jackson drinks *forty five gallons of blood for his breakfast* every morning, smoking hot from the *veins of militiamen!!!*

Other stories *equally true*, are told in that quizzical sheet! —— *Phil. Mer.*

The National Gazette, an administration paper, edited by Mr. Walsh, says—"We have seen many of his (General Jackson's) letters, and other manuscripts, dated within the few years back, which exhibited very few, if any, blunders, either in syntax or orthography."

At the late session of the court of appeals of South-Carolina, a decision was made involving the validity of settlements before marriage. The Court set aside a settlement of this sort, where it was made to appear that the husband making a settlement of all his property on his intended wife, was indebted to a considerable amount. *Ral. Register.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Columbia, arrived at New-York, brings London papers to the 1st April.

It appears that the Porte has granted the Greeks an armistice of three months, and promised them an amnesty if they will make their submission. This, however, amounts to nothing, as, it will be recollected, this proposal was made previous to the treaty of the 6th July, and we think the remark correct, that the repetition of the offer now, proves a fixed determination in the Porte not to acknowledge the intervention of the Allied Powers.

The Globe adds: "The Turkish forces are to be formed in two grand divisions, of which one is to assemble at Adrianople, the other in the environs of Constantinople. The proclamation of war had not been issued, but it was immediately expected to be read in the Mosques. The hordes of Asiatics arriving daily are reported to be very numerous; they are mostly composed of young men, without any discipline.

On the 1st of April, accounts from Constantinople to the 28th of February, were received in London. The intelligence is nearly the same as the above, received by the mail of the 25th. Turkey continues tranquil Orders are stated to have been sent into Asia, that on the first intelligence of attack, all persons capable of bearing arms must join the levy en masse: there are to be no exceptions.

The Courier of the 31st, in a second edition, says that an envoy from the Dey of Algiers had arrived at Toulon, with full powers to treat for peace. The military preparations at Marseilles and Toulon had in consequence been suspended, and the hiring of transports stopped.

The arrival of the Asiatic troops at Constantinople had produced some confusion. The government had been unable to prevent some Christians being killed in the streets. The Turks themselves are not without fear from the disorders that exist, and some of them had fallen victims to the prevalent excesses.

The Jews at Constantinople had been ordered to adopt the Turkish dress with the exception of the turban. The Catholics are still persecuted, and the ecclesiastics had been exported to the Archipelago.

The news of the change of the English Ministry had reached Constantinople, and produced, apparently, some pacific dispositions. The Sultan, by way of keeping up his courage, is dosing himself constantly with opium.

Russia and Persia.—Official despatches received at St. Petersburg, on the 10th March, confirmed the satisfactory account of the termination of difficulties with Persia. The sons of Abbas Mirza delivered up the fortress of Ardebil, after the discharge of a few Congreve rockets, and the garrison retired with arms and baggage. The British Minister, Mr. M'Donald, had succeeded in persuading the Schah to accept all the terms of peace proposed by the Russian Plenipotentiaries.

A letter dated Marseilles, (France) March 16th, received by a highly respectable House in Philadelphia, states, that all the unemployed vessels in that port, had on that day been taken up by government, as transports for the conveyance of troops, but whether for the Morea or Algiers was uncertain.

Africa.—The Baltimore Gazette says: "The schooner Randolph, Walker, came up yesterday evening in the short passage of 29 days from Goree, Africa. She left Messurado on the 10th of March, and Goree on the 1st of April. It had been sickly at Messurado, and about thirty of the emigrants who sailed from this port and Norfolk, during the winter, in the brig Doris, had died. Among them was Henry Bond and four of his children. A boat containing seven men was capsized at Messurado, and Isaac Jacobs of Baltimore, and three others were drowned. Capt. Matthews, of the Doris, had been ill, but was on the recovery; and when the Randolph left, the colony was again quite healthy, and in very prosperous condition. The Buenos Ayrean privateer Saranac, was on the coast. Mr. Burham, supercargo of the brig Romp, died at Messurado of consumption.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, May 7.—Cotton, 8 50 a 9 25; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4¼ to 4; whiskey, 25 to 30.....United States bank notes, 5½ to 6 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 4½ to 5 per c't. pre. Ninety days draft—2 to 2½.

Charleston, May 10.—Upland cotton 8 a 10½; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 27 to 28 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.....Superior Cottons have been sold above our quotations half a cent.....North Carolina bills, 8 to 8 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1½ to 2 per cent. ditto.

Cotton.—In Uplands, a fair business was done, at old rates. We continue quotations at 8½ a 10½ and 11 cents for very choice; we understand a very superior parcel brought something more than our highest quotation. The stock of Uplands now in store and on shipboard, not cleared, is estimated at about 30,000 bales.

Camden, May 10.—Cotton, middling to fair, 8 to 8½; fair to good, 8½ to 9; for very prime, 10 cents have been paid. The market is brisk and the prices firm.

Petersburg, May 9.—Cotton, 8 to 10; tobacco, $2 50 a 7—refused, 1½ a $3; corn, 1¼ a $2; bacon, 7 a 8; lard, 7 a 8; apple brandy, 35 a 40; peach 75 a 100 cents.....North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 10 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 5 to 5; South Carolina bills, 3 to 3 per cent. discount.

Cheraw, May 9.—Cotton, 7 to 10; bacon 9 a 10; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 40; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

New York, May 6.—COTTON: Import, from the 26th ult. to the 1st inst. from Virginia 102; North Carolina 1190; South Carolina 209; Georgia 529; Alabama 511; Pensacola 133; New-Orleans 3026—total 5,700 bales. The whole business of the week amounts to 3000 bales, consisting of about 1300 bales Alabamas at 9½ to 11¾ cts; 900 bales from New Orleans at 10 to 12½ cts: 650 Carolina and Georgia Uplands 9½ to 11 cts; and 150 Pensacola at 10 cts. with discount. Shippers have been the principal buyers; something has been done on speculation, and manufacturers have taken a few fine parcels at the highest rates.

North Carolina bank bills, 10 to 12 per cent. discount; Georgia, 3 to 4, Darien 5; South Carolina, 3; Virginia, 1 to 1½.

DIED,

At the City of Washington on the 2nd instant Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, at the advanced age of 84 years. He had discharged the duties of his office for many years with fidelity; he was a Representative in the first Congress of the U. States, from the State of South Carolina, and for several years after. He lived respected and died lamented.

In Yorkville, S. C. on the 7th inst. Miss Nancy A. Beatty, youngest daughter of Mrs. S. Beatty, aged 13 years. Also, under the same roof, a few hours after, Master Wm. H. B. Rice, second son of Mrs. E. A. Rice, aged 7 years and 11 months.

Fresh Goods.

JUST received from market, and for sale unusually cheap for *cash* only, at the subscriber's store in Charlotte, a fresh and elegant assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

comprising all articles usually kept in a Variety Store. These Goods are of the latest importations; and consequently of the newest fashions and most approved patterns: and they will be disposed of for cash, at the lowest possible prices. Please call, and examine: they will be shown, with cheerfulness, to all who may wish to look at them, whether they want to buy or not.

DAVID PARKS.

Charlotte, May 14, 1828. 3t17

Notice.

ON the 29th of April last my son, *George Brem*, who is under the age of 21, left his place of abode. I therefore intend prosecuting to the utmost rigor of the law, against any person or persons who may harbour or trade with said George. JACOB BREM.

Lincolnton, N. C. May 12, 1828. 3t17

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a *negro woman* named *Anny*, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff*

May 12, 1828. [15] *of Mecklenburg county.*

To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,

of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves. JOHN MURPHY.

N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, *Swaim's* GENUINE *Panacea*, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia.

May 8th, 1828. 13t26

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL find it to their advantage, to call at the *BAGGAGE YARD*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 09

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828.

Cotton Yarn.

FOR Sale, *Wholesale & Retail*, SPUN COTTON, No. 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to [14]

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. J. MURPHY, *Agent.*

MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept 17. 1827 82

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. *Robert Worke*, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his *TAVERN*. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12 W. KERR.

Statesville, Iredell co. N. C. April 14. 1828.

House Painting, and

PAPER HANGING

HENRY E. SPENCER, from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country and villages, that he intends carrying on the *Painting Business*, in its various branches. Those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, will please apply at his shop in Salisbury, where, or at the Mansion Hotel, he may be found, except when engaged in the country. He will execute *Ornamental Work*, such as Fire-Boards, Fire-Screens, and Pictures, painted in landscape, naval victories, &c for ornamenting Rooms He will do all kinds of small Jobs, such as painting Windsor Chairs, Gigs, &c. on as moderate terms as can be done in this country. Any person in the adjoining villages and counties, by addressing a note to the post-office in Salisbury, shall have their orders punctually attended to.

Salisbury, May 8th, 1828. 3t16

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of *PACKETS* between *Philadelphia* and *Wilmington*, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a Vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. *Hortons & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. *Stow & Whittier*, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having *three good Vessels* in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well filled up for the accommodation of *Passengers*; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON Jr.
Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March. 1828. 3mt22

State of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, made at April term thereof, 1828, will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 24th day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, four LOTS in the great West Square, known in the plan of said Town as Nos. 55, 58, 59, and 60: Sold as undevised property of the estate of Hugh Jenkins, sen. to satisfy an equitable claim of Aaron Jenkins against the other distributees of said Hugh Jenkins, dec'd. SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

April 14*th*, 1828. 5t15

☞ This notice should have appeared in our number of 15 ult.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28*th*. 1827. 62

State of North Carolina, Surry county:

IN Equity, March term, 1828: William P. Dobson *vs.* James P. Walker. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, James P. Walker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he may appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex-parte. Test: WINSTON SOMERS, C. M. E.

April 1st. 1828. 6t16

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1828. Jane Morrison *vs.* Hezekiah Morrison; Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer and plead, otherwise the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment be rendered pro confesso. Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, *C. C.*

Price adv. $2. 6t18

POETRY.

DRINKING.

The thirsty earth soaks up the rain,
And drinks, and gapes for drink again;
The plants suck in the earth, and are
With constant drinking fresh and fair;
The sea itself (which one would think
Should have but little need of drink)
Drinks twice ten thousand rivers up,
So filled, that they o'erflow the cup.
The busy sun (and one would guess
By 's drunken fiery face no less)
Drinks up the sea, and when he's done,
The moon and stars drink up the sun;
They drink and dance by their own light;
They drink and revel all the night.
Nothing in nature 's sober found,
But an eternal health goes round.
Fill up the bowl, then fill it high,
Fill all the glasses there: for why
Should every creature drink but I;
Why, man of morals, tell me why?

ON WHISKEY.

"Of all the plagues that scourge mankind,
There's none that so impairs the mind,
And renders it to virtue blind,
As whiskey.

What is the cause of every ill?
That does with pains the body fill;
It is the oft repeated gill
Of whiskey

What is it some do love so well,
For which their bodies they would sell,
And send their very souls to hell?
'Tis whiskey.

What is it poisons all their lives,
And makes men curse and beat their wives,
And thousands to destruction drives?
'Tis whiskey.

Oh Whiskey! thou'rt the greatest curse,
To soul, to body, and to purse;
Pandora's box held nothing worse
Than whiskey."

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Nunc accipe, &c:

"Now listen heedful first, while I explain."
FRANCIS.

That there is a strong propensity implanted in mankind, to present to the world some effusions of their own, will scarcely be denied. It is no less strange than true. No fear of a repulse, no dread of ridicule, can conquer that innate and almost uncontrollable desire of fame; of that fame which is probably more prized than any other, the fame derived from literary merit. The reputation of a brave warrior, the bright halo of glory which encircles the head of the man renowned for deeds of mighty daring, will not compare, in the estimation of most persons whose opinions are worth considering, with that splendor which is derived from the exercise of the powers of a majestic mind. Will the fame of a Napoleon compare with that of a Milton? Would the reputation of a Newton be abandoned for that of a Marlborough? The answer could not be mistaken. We view with admiration the exploits of a Great General: Our hearts kindle with transport, our eyes sparkle with delight, our inmost soul is inflamed at the recital of his vigorous attacks, his spirited movements, his undaunted courage. But in our moments of cool reflection, we cannot but acknowledge, that this fame, when estimated in its highest excellence, occupies a rank but secondary to that which is obtained by the man of genius, employing his powers entirely in the regions of literature and science; having a single eye to the welfare, not to the destruction, of the human race.

These remarks have been made for the purpose of suggesting one of the many causes which have induced us to appear publicly with a series of essays on various subjects. Let us not, however, be misunderstood. We do not intend to intimate, that if justice should be awarded us, we expect with confidence and certainty to acquire a literary reputation: Far be from ourselves such foolish vanity, and unpardonable self-admiration. The essays will, without doubt, bear evident marks of, at least, unskilful hands. But we avow, that one of the causes which has actuated us, has been a desire to benefit, in some measure, ourselves, combined with a pardonable wish, not, indeed, as most persons must be conscious, peculiar to us, to appear in print. Still we cherish the hope, that we are not so incurably addicted to self, as to make our own interest the pole-star by which our course is to be wholly guided: and trust that at least some hints may at times be thrown out which can be of some advantage to others. However, we can promise as much as this, that, even if we *should* make self-interest our pole-star, we will, as the magnetic needle to its pole, scarcely ever point true.

The *nature* of our essays we think best not to explain. We approve, with respect to this, of the maxim of Horace:

"Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem."
("He does not lavish at a blaze his fire,
Sudden to glare, and in a smoke expire.")
Francis.

It ought to be considered, that, to say the least, it is highly improper to raise expectations which, in all probability, can never be gratified. The effect upon the writer can scarcely be calculated. Indignation, without the gentle lenitives, pity and compassion, is the sure reward of such want of skill and judgment. But still there are some authors who seem to think that they have a perfect right to trumpet forth their own praises, without deigning to wait for the decision of the public. But it is only a favored few who can succeed in such boldness. That most excellent writer, Richardson, whose works the enthusiastic Diderot honoured so far as to say, that if he were obliged to lose his library with the exception of three books, that these should form one of them, was a remarkable instance. Who, at the present day, would dare to issue a work with a preface similar, even *similar*, to the one which, as is related by Sir Walter Scott, he prefixed to one of his works. It is true, there is something imposing in a show of manly independence, and of determined purpose; and we would hope that this would be manifested by all who should determine to appear before the public. We would deprecate that cry against Critics, with which even such a man as Pope chimed in, when he wrote these lines:

"Critics, I saw that other names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place."

We suspect that, in most cases, it is with a writer as with a lover: He must make his advances slowly and cautiously. He must, by insinuation and address, wind himself, in such a manner, around the affections of his readers, that, in the end, he can with confidence present himself to their view, and lay an irresistible claim to their admiration and respect. A skilful lover will not make his declaration at the feet of his mistress before he is pretty sure that the avowal of his affections would not be displeasing. Should that assurance never present itself, his caution will have saved him the disgrace and contempt attending a supercilious refusal. So it is with a cautious writer. His exertions, if not successful, have not exposed him to derision and scorn. He can withdraw himself, with his head still veiled, from that which has been productive of no pleasure to himself, and turn his attention to more delightful amusements, and pursuits more congenial to his nature. To him the following lines of Horace may be applied. If he has felt the disease, he has wisely applied the remedy:

"Laudis amore tumes? sunt certa piscula, quæ te
Ter pure lecto poterunt recreare libello."
"Is fame your passion? Wisdom's powerful charm,
If thrice read o'er, shall its power disarm."
Francis.

We mentioned that we did not conceive it proper, for various weighty reasons, to explain the nature of any essays to which this might be considered in the light of a Proem. But we will depart from our rule so far as to declare, that we especially disclaim *two things; politics* and *prolixity*. To the former, we abhor the most distant allusion: to the latter, we must confess we have as little fancy.

Of the advantages attending this method of writing, we need, perhaps, say but little. It will readily occur to all, that, although a sprightly imagination, and a quick and luxuriant fancy, may be considered, if not indispensably necessary, yet very desirable; still a person, who does not possess these qualifications, and who has not sufficient confidence in his own abilities or attainments, to enable him to come forth with boldness, as a candidate for the favours of the public, with a volume, may, with advantage, present the world with something more light, and better adapted to his powers. And if "fortunatum gratia præstat," the breath of popular favour, delights him, no method for obtaining this reward can be found more effectual than that which has been followed by many of the best classical writers which the English language can afford. DECIUS.

[We have heretofore published the following piece, or one similar to it: but it will bear republishing; which we do at the request of a respected correspondent.]

Mr. Editor: Will you please to give the following an insertion or two in your paper, and thus lend your aid in the detection of the villains.

BEWARE OF ASSASSINS!

A couple of desperadoes are traversing the United States, and making dreadful havoc of the lives and property of old and young. They have already slain more of the inhabitants than were slain in the battles, and perished in the prison ships, during the American war; and at the same time they have wasted more substance than would pay the whole national debt. Their strength is invincible. Their method of attack is to strike people on the head; then instantly to trip up their heels, pick their pockets, and continue their blows on the head till they have quite beat out their brains. Though they infest public houses chiefly, they are found lurking about the closets of private houses, in the workshops of mechanics, and in the fields of farmers. In some instances, whole families have fallen victims to the murderers; nay, whole towns have been ruined by them.

One poor man, hereabouts, that had formerly been an industrious, thriving mechanic, has very lately been murdered by them in a manner too shocking to relate: and there are several others in the vicinity, who have been daily attacked by them, robbed of their money, smitten to the brain-pan, knocked down, and in all respects so violently handled, that an alarming stupor has succeeded, and they are already brought to death's door. In a word, the country is in danger from a couple of outlandish miscreants, who mock at reason, trample upon the rights of man, and equally bid defiance both to law and gospel.

The names of these two ruffians, are WHISKEY and BRANDY!! That their names *may not be forgotten*, is the earnest and sincere wish of their avowed enemy, *A Correspondent*

Code of Instruction for Husbands.

[Wives need not show this to their husbands, but if it fall in their way—very well.]

1. Let every husband be persuaded that, in the government of his family, his authority is paramount to every other, and that his responsibility is therefore weightier than that of his wife. Let him recollect that one word from him will go further than stripes inflicted by her; and that whilst she sinks into gentleness and good nature, he must support government.

2. Be careful to act with such discretion and good temper towards your wives, as to allow them no occasion to contradict you. When we play the lion, it is not wonderful that they should act the tiger.

3. Be careful to bestow upon the standing and capacity of your wives, that respect and affection, which may seem to be applied in their admission to a participation in your plans and transactions. By thus consulting them, you will relieve them from the necessity of giving their advice unsolicited.

4. Exhibit that unexceptionable morality which no censor, much less an affectionate wife, could condemn. It is the duty of husbands to be an example of patience, goodness and sobriety to their families.

5. Remember that the condition of a wife, with every possible alleviation, is one of incessant care, of nameless inquietudes, and of peculiar suffering.

6. Remember also, that whilst the wife is compelled to use the most consummate and self-denying address, to perpetuate the affection of her husband, he secures and perpetuates hers at a very small expense of pains and attention.

7. Exact no more from your wives than you will be willing to accord under similar circumstances.

8. Submit to this code, and your wives will either conform to the foregoing, or else are incurable Xantippes, and consequently not to be conciliated by any concession. [*Col. Star.*

CURE FOR THE DROPSY.

The following article comes to our hands, says the *Salem Gazette*, from a most respectable source, and we strongly recommend it to the attention of our readers.

Extract from a letter written by a very intelligent and respectable man, dated in the state of Maine, April 5th, 1828.

"I am knowing to two extremely distressing cases of Dropsy, being suddenly relieved by means of the Bark of common Elder. One a woman advanced in years, in the last stages of this disease, who lost a brother a short time previous, by the same disease. The other, a young woman, who had been for 18 months confined to her bed, (four of which previous to January last, she was unable to lie down,) and whose strength was nearly exhausted, and is now wholly free from dropsy and recovering strength in a manner surprising and unexpected. Other cases less aggravated have been cured by the same.

The Recipe is:—"Take two handfuls of the green or inner bark of the white common Elder, steep it in two quarts of white Lisbon Wine 24 hours. Take a gill of the Wine in the morning, fasting, or more if it can be borne; or if more convenient, part in the morning and part about noon, on an empty stomach. The white pithed Elder abounds in Essex county; we have two kinds, the white and black pithed; the latter I believe is not found in your vicinity, at least I do not recollect to have met with it there. The effect of the bark prepared as above, or the expressed juice from the leaves, (full grown) which has been used with success when Wine could not be procured, is that it promotes all the animal secretions necessary to health, which is the cause of its salutary effect in dropsy.

Great debility will always follow the use of powerful evacuants, and the best medical writers now recommend *nutricious aliments* as the best medicine in every, even extreme cases of debility. The bark and leaves of the Elder have been long known as powerful evacuants, and not esteemed unsafe. Yet caution is recommended in using the buds, as their effects has been found dangerous in some cases.

The young woman I mentioned used the barked wine at the instance of a skilful practitioner with whom I am intimately acquainted. He informed me that he tried every prescription recommended by respectable writers without success, and that the use of the Elder was completely successful."

Blindness.—A recent journal (we believe the Asiatic) states, that a surgeon attached to the British army in India has found out a process of restoring sight to the blind, and that he has successfully operated on eight hundred persons in about eight months. The plan is said to be very simple.

Two sons of Hibernia being a ducking, Pat discovers a large bed of ducks close by the shore. After having his piece levelled for about five minutes, his companion asked him why he did'nt fire. Pat replied—"By zounds, I can never get aim at one, but there's another swims right between him and me."

THE WEATHER.

The season, 'tis granted, is not very gay,
But we cannot, in justice, complain of the weather;
For if changes delight us, we have, in one day,
Spring, summer, and autumn, and winter together.

AFFAIRS OF HONOR.

The King of Bavaria has recommended to his Chamber of Deputies, the establishment of tribunals to prevent duels and punish insults. Each tribunal is to be composed of public mediators appointed for three years, and four arbitrators chosen by the litigants in honor. This is a plausible scheme and may be of some benefit; but we think the manner of conducting duels among the savage neighbors of the Choctaw Indians is better. If one combatant dies, the other must also sleep in the "narrow house."—The pretence of most bullies challenging, that they cannot 'bear the insult,' would, if really true, not deter them from sacrificing their own lives to destroy those by whom they are insulted. If the hope of escape in honorable rencontres were suppressed, many of our swaggering bloods, who now pretend to feel bound to challenge a man if he happens to cough in their presence, would be the most peaceable, unassuming men in our country. Duelling is no proof of courage. A challenge is generally predicated on the supposition that the challenged is either cowardly or unskilful.

Isabella, Queen of Spain.—Contemporary writer have been enthusiastic in their descriptions of Isabella, but time has sanctioned their eulogies; she is one of the purest and most beautiful characters on the page of history. She was well formed, of the middle size, with great dignity and gracefulness of deportment, and a mingled gravity and sweetness of demeanor. Her complexion was fair; her hair auburn, inclining to red; her eyes were of a clear blue, with a benign expression; and there was a singular modesty in her countenance, gracing, as it did, a wonderful firmness of purpose, and earnestness of spirit. Though strongly attached to her husband, and studious of his fame, yet she always maintained her distinct rights as an allied prince—She exceeded him in beauty, in personal dignity, in acuteness of genius, and in grandeur of soul—combining the active and resolute qualities of a man, with the softer charities of woman. She mingled in the warlike councils of her husband; engaged personally in his enterprizes, and in some instances surpassed him in the firmness and intrepidity of her measures; while, being inspired with a true idea of glory, she infused a more lofty generous temper into his subtle and calculating policy. *Washington Irving.*

Beat this who can.—While all the world are engaged in urging the *pretensions* of the different rivals for the presidency, we much question whether either of the gentlemen could successfully vie (in his way) with him whose *pedigree* is given below; it is said to have been delivered *viva voce* at the landing at Natches by a Kentucky boatman to a father Confessor of the same school, who was constituted an umpire to decide upon the account of *extraction*, &c. We copy it *verbatim et literatim* from the pocket "Album" of "a gentleman of the shade," who noted it at the time, (1828.)

"I, sir, (said the speaker) am an *ignacuious* animal, born on the rearing fork of Whetstone, close by Ponto meeting house that *goes* by water. I am half horse, half alligator, a little tipped with the snapping turtle—some kin to the ringtail *panter;* have fought and whipt all manner of *varmants;* chased a flash of lightning down a honey locust, *start* naked, head foremost, and never broke the hide—can out run, out jump, throw down or whip any man who does not say *Hurra for Clay!*"

Lessons for those Who like Them.

Be not always speaking of yourself. Be not forward. Listen when spoken to. Avoid old sayings and vulgarisms. Be choice in your compliments. Command your temper, and countenance. Never acknowledge an enemy, or see an affront, if you can help it. Dare to be singular in a hurry. Neglect not an old acquaintance. Make no one in company feel his inferiority.

The beauty of the four following lines, by the late William Crafts, of Charleston, in allusion to the American Revolution, will be recognized by all who have a taste for poetry:

Few are the mighty minds, to whom 'tis given
To read on each the destinies of Heaven—
To trace the birth of empires great and free,
In the small compass of a tax on tea.

Nothing can atone for the want of modesty and innocence; without which, beauty is ungraceful, and quality contemptible.